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## SHIFT IN ASIAN POLICY BY U.S. WOULD SIGNAL LOSS, NIXON SAYS

### Fulbright and Foreign Leaders on Program With Former Vice President

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon said last night that any shift of United States policy in Asia would be a "signal to the people in those areas that America was going to back down in its resistance and Communist China is going to win."

He gave that view in a one-hour discussion program, "Town Meeting of the World" over the Columbia Broadcasting System. The program was beamed across the Atlantic via the Telstar II communications satellite.

Nixon strongly opposed admitting Communist China to the United Nations. He rejected a French proposal for neutralization of southeast Asia and suggested that the war in Viet Nam "cannot be won at the present time until the rules of the war are changed."

He said Communist supply lines must be cut off and an end to "privileged sanctuaries" such as North Viet Nam and Cambodia. He said the United States objective should be to "free North Viet Nam and then maybe in negotiations we could come out with a free South Viet Nam."

### Other Participants

Other participants on the broadcast were Senator J. William Fulbright (Dem.), Arkansas, speaking from Washington; Harold Wilson, head of the British Labor Party, speaking from London, and Maurice Schumann, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly. Eric Sevareid was the moderator.

On most issues, Nixon stood alone. He said at one point: "I often am in the position of being in a minority, but I believe I state a majority view shared by the American people at the present time."

Wilson said Nixon was engaged in dangerous talk in discussing the possibility of extending the war in Southeast Asia. He suggested a 14-nation conference, and Schumann interrupted to say: "that is just what France has proposed."

The discussion started off on the Senate speech two months ago by Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the danger of clinging to old myths in an age of new realities.

### Speech Comment

Nixon, Wilson and Schumann agreed the speech had great impact throughout the world. The former Vice President said President Lyndon B. Johnson should have repudiated Fulbright's views because "they are devastating to our foreign policy in Southeast Asia and throughout the Far East."

Wilson said he welcomed the speech because it "may help us get rid of our rigidities on Western policy."

Fulbright said he did not pro-

pose that the United States recognize Communist China at this time, but hoped that relations could become normal.

Schumann defended France's position of seeking neutralization of Southeast Asia. He said there is no military solution and without a guaranteed neutrality, it would be difficult to stop Communist expansion.

"There would be a disaster if we accepted neutrality," Nixon said.

### Questions on De Gaulle

Fulbright questioned Schumann on De Gaulle's relations with the Atlantic Alliance. He particularly brought up French withdrawal of top officers from NATO.

"We in France think that the Atlantic Alliance must remain, but not what it is now," Schumann said. He said that the Alliance runs out in 1969, and his nation thinks it is silly to wait until then before rebuilding it.

"You can't rebuild the Alliance if people are pulling the bricks out all the time," Wilson said.

Nixon said there is a time for a re-evaluation of the whole grand alliance. "You cannot get effective policy on Cuba, Viet Nam, Malasia" without better co-ordination, he said.

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